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separate from each other, but occasionally they remain connected by a bridge of substance, and in some cases this is elongated, so that when several daughter-nuclei in succession are thus joined they resemble a rosary.

Both forms of fragmentation may occur side by side in the same muscle, and even in the same nucleus. Besides these nearly transverse divisions, a longitudinal splitting of the nucleus is sometimes met with.

□.

Are the Solpugids Poisonous? — It has long been a disputed question as to whether the arachnids known as Solpugids are poisonous or not. In the regions where they occur they have a very bad reputation; but naturalists who have studied their structure have never found poison glands or ducts. Recently Lönnerberg¹ has described his observations on *Galeodes araneoides* in the neighborhood of Baku, on the Caspian. He found that the "falanger," as the Russians call it, did not poison insects and other animals upon which it preyed. In attacking a small scorpion it crushed one of the slender joints of the abdomen and then the segment containing the poison sac. It next attacked the larger abdominal segments, working its jaws into the interior and devouring the flesh. During this whole time the scorpion struggled and fought, moving freely and showing no sign of being poisoned. It could not penetrate the skin of a frog, although it attempted to bite it several times. Finally Lönnerberg and a friend both allowed the *Galeodes* to attempt to bite them; but its jaws were not strong enough to penetrate the thickened skin of the finger tips, while flies which were bitten, but which did not have the nervous system injured, were able to crawl around a long time after being bitten. These facts, together with the absence of openings in the chelæ through which poison could escape, led Lönnerberg to the conclusion that *Galeodes* at least is not venomous. At the time for hibernation it dug into the ground, using the two anterior pairs of legs, but where the earth was harder it used the chelæ to remove small stones and bits of clay.

New Jersey Insects. — Professor J. B. Smith's list of the insects occurring in New Jersey is issued as a Supplement to the *27th Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture* and may be considered a revised and enlarged edition of the one published in 1890 by the Geological Survey of New Jersey. It makes a volume of more than

¹ *Öfversigt k. Vet. Akad. Förhandl. Stockholm*, Bd. lvi (1900), p. 977.